

# Whole Army Yields to Soviets

See Page 2

## WEATHER

Warm and Humid  
Scattered Showers  
Moderate Winds

# Daily Worker

★  
Edition

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# CHIANG'S NEW CIVIL WAR MOVES BARED



**Looking for Jobs:** Crowds of former war workers jam the U.S. Employment Service office in Boston.

## Yenan Points to Rise In Chungking Threats

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (UP). — Chinese Communists charged today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "fascist clique" is preparing a civil war with the intention of robbing the Chinese of the full benefits of the Japanese defeat and alleged Chiang had already installed traitors in positions of trust in North China.

The charges were made in a broadcast of the Chinese Communists' New China News Agency from Yen-an and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast refuted rumors spread by Kuomintang authorities that Communists in Chungking, Chengtu and Kunming "started riots in which many Americans were killed" and warned "Chinese and foreigners in China against murders and arson by Kuomintang secret police agents."

### Warn of Provocation

Yenan said that on the basis of rumors, martial law was proclaimed in Sian and an emergency mobilization order was issued to the Kuomintang troops to guard against so-called "Communist riots." Because of this, the agency said it was authorized to make the following statement:

"This rumor is a plot of the Kuomintang fascist clique preparing for large-scale carnage throughout China, and we hope that the Chinese and foreigners will be highly alert against this plot.

"When Hitler wanted to wipe out the German democratic force in 1933 he plotted setting fire to the Reichstag and afterwards claimed that the fire was set by German Communists. This is a fact known by the whole world.

### Rice Riots

"A more recent example in China is the Chengtu rice riot engendered by Kang Tze and Tai Li, chiefs of the Kuomintang secret political police, in the spring of 1940, to suppress the then People's Patriotic Democratic movement, saying that the riot was an 'insurrection by Chinese Communists.'

"Farther back, in 1927, Chiang Kai-shek also used the pretext of the 'Chinese Communist Party wanting to charge into concessions' to carry out his bloody party purge.

"At present, when the enemy has surrendered, Chiang Kai-shek's fascist clique is preparing for a sanguinary civil war to rob the Chinese people and to monopolize all the fruits of the war against Japan.

### Secret Police

"Hence, whenever there are the secret political police of the Kang Tze and Tai Li clique, especially in such places as Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming and Sian, Machiavellian plots may at any time occur, as ground for starting civil war, closing down the Chungking New China Daily, suppressing the Eighth Route Army offices in Chungking and Sian, and for arresting and killing of Chinese Communists and progressive democratic elements.

"Such pretexts will also be used to sow dissension between the Chinese Communist Party and the Allies. If the Chinese people and their foreign friends are not on the alert to take precautions and check such Machiavellian plots, in time a great mistake will

(Continued on Back Page)



MAO TSE TUNG

## CIO Says State Bureau Cuts Wages

—See Page 3

## A Community Meets Job Crisis

Union Presents Program for 40,000 Jobless in Two Long Island Counties

—See page 4

## Bevin Flayed Here

Denounce Reactionary Policy On Liberated Nations

—See page 2

## Soviets Cut Food Prices 15 Pct.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UP).—The Council of the Trade Commissariat announced today an average reduction of 15 percent in commercial food prices and an average reduction of 6 percent in commodity store goods prices, effective at once.

These prices have no relation-

ship to the prices of rationed foods and goods.

Although the average commercially priced foodstuffs have been reduced 15 percent, such items as bread, pastry, cereals, and macaroni have been reduced as much as 33 percent, butter and oil 30 percent, sugar 33 percent and meats products 22 percent.

In commodity goods many individual items have been reduced as much as 33 percent or more. Chief among these are enamel and aluminum pots, musical instruments, toilet articles and cosmetics, wall paper, electrical household appliances, men's shoes and readymade woolen clothes.

## Kwantung Troops Slay Officers, Soviet Reveals

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Surrender of the entire Japanese Fifth Kwantung Army was announced tonight by Khabarovsk radio which revealed that large units of the Kwantung Army were marching into Soviet prisoner cages after mutilating and killing their officers.

Khabarovsk reported endless columns of Japanese soldiers marching down dusty Manchurian roads, stripped of firearms, swords and vehicles surrendered to the first Soviet forces they met.

One of the first units to surrender was the Seventh Manchurian Regiment which had retreated into the mountains to continue resistance. However, regimental emissaries came into the Red Army lines to reveal that the troops had mutinied and killed 20 of their officers who had refused to cease resistance.

### FIFTH ARMY YIELDS

The Fifth Kwantung Army capitulated in its entirety, from the commander, Lt. Gen. Simizu Noritsune, "on down," Khabarovsk said.

The First Manchurian Division marched into captivity with its battle colors flying but all weapons cast away.

A Japanese private, identified as Nizhe Kahahogu, told the Russians that unrest among the soldiers had been rampant for some time. He said they had no food, that one bowl of rice a day was their only nourishment.

Soldiers in the Manchurian armies, he said, were "delighted to hear Japan had surrendered and could hardly wait for the end of the war."

Lt. Gen. Noritsune was one of four generals reported captured today. The Soviet communique said three others were part of a prisoner bag of 52,000 enemy officers and men taken yesterday.

The communique, broadcast by Radio Moscow tonight, said the Soviet advance in Manchuria continued. It made no reference to fighting but it revealed surrender of the Kwantung army forces no longer was localized and now had spread to mass surrenders by top generals.

The communique said the generals captured yesterday were Gen. Kita Seitti, commander of the first front of the Kwantung army; Gen. Usiroku Jun, commander of the third front of the Kwantung army; Lt. Gen. Murokami Keisaku, commander of the Third Army, and Lt. Gen. Noritsune.

Moscow said the surrenders were continuing.

Its only specific reference to Red Army advances was limited to the comparatively small battleground of southern Sakhalin Island. There, according to the communique, Soviet troops captured three towns more than 100 miles down the narrow island.

Front dispatches relayed by Moscow said Soviet commanders were refusing to grant any terms to the surrendering Japanese.

The enemy was being forced to surrender all arms, including side arms and ceremonial swords, which was tantamount to military degradation.

### Truman Rescinds Overtime Rule

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—President Truman today revoked the three-year-old executive order restricting the payment of overtime for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The order, issued by the late President Roosevelt in September, 1942, was the first wartime control imposed on wages.



Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet foreign commissar, is shown signing the new Soviet-Polish treaty on reparations and boundaries in Moscow. Standing behind Molotov are Generalissimo Joseph Stalin; M. Bierut, Polish president; Edward Osobka-Morawski, Polish premier; M. Vishinsky, Soviet assistant commissar of foreign affairs, and M. Mikolajczyk, Polish vice-premier.

## Vet Representatives Back Full Employment

By AET SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Spokesmen of veterans' organizations told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee full employment hearings today that there would be no security for veterans unless there were jobs for everyone willing to work.

Visitors from war industry centers, where plants are closing, helped to crowd the visitors section of the big committee room at the opening of hearings.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told the committee in a statement read by his special assistant Dr. Willard C. Thorp that the bill is in line with the United Nations charter pledge for "joint and separate action to achieve the economic and social purposes of the United Nations, including high standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

Byrnes might have ended on this note unfortunately his next paragraph smacked too much of the hostile note he had just sent to the people's government of Bulgaria. It said:

"The United States is today a bastion of democracy and private enterprise in many countries throughout the world. Our political and economic creed is in con-

flict with ideologies, which reject both of these principles. To the extent that we are able to manage our domestic affairs successfully, we shall win converts to our creed in every way."

Byrnes spokesman was followed by Ulric Bell, chairman of the executive committee of Americans United for World Organization, who said that full employment would help world peace and strengthen the security alliance.

Gen. Omar Bradley, veterans administrator; Omar Ketchum, national legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Millard W. Rice, national service director of the Disabled American Veterans, and Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans Committee, had appeared before the committee.

Ketchum lumped "Communism, fascism and 'state socialism'" together in a general attack on isms and criticized trade union seniority systems. He struck a better note when he said that "if we have full employment, the veterans' problems will largely be solved."

## Groups Here Hit Bevin Speech; Uphold New Democratic Gov'ts

By HELEN SIMON

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's Churchillian statement of policy was assailed here yesterday by spokesmen for Bulgarian, Greek, Spanish and Hungarian groups.

Bevin's attack on Bulgaria's electoral law as undemocratic is entirely unfounded, Dr. Victor Sharenkoff told the Daily Worker. Elections to be held this Sunday for a provisional government will allow full democracy for all non-fascists, according to Sharenkoff, who is president of the Federation of Bulgarian-Macedonian Educational Clubs in the U. S.

Voting will be by proportional representation, as in New York City. The Fatherland Front, comprising Bulgaria's four anti-fascist parties—Communist, Agrarian, Zveno and Social Democratic—will present a joint list. Some 160 other candidates will compete as independents, for the electoral law allows any non-fascist, designated by 10 electors, to run.

Inasmuch as there are no anti-fascist parties outside the Fatherland Front, Dr. Sharenkoff asked acidly if U. S. Secretary of State James Byrnes and Mr. Bevin "want Alexander Zankoff, the Bulgarian quisling, to have a 'fair chance' at the polls?"

### CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Sharenkoff expressed confidence that the Fatherland Front's candidates would win overwhelmingly in the Aug. 26 election. It led the anti-Nazi resistance and sponsored the democratic and social improvements introduced by Premier Kimon Georgiev's government.

"May the work of your govern-

ment for the welfare of the Bulgarian people continue," Sharenkoff said in a cable to Premier Georgiev, "notwithstanding external intervention."

There can be no free elections in Greece so long as Admiral Petros Voulgaris' government is in the saddle, Demetrios Christophorides, editor of the Greek American Tribune asserted. He took issue with Bevin's demand for "free" elections without a prior government change.

"No international committee of a few members," Christophorides said, "can prevent psychological attack. The government is forcing the idea on the people that there will always be trouble in Greece if a conservative government is not chosen."

Christophorides suggested that the main reason for the Soviet Union's refusal to participate in an international commission to supervise Greek elections "is that it cannot give authority and prestige to an election held under such a government."

"I think the people of Britain who fought against Churchill's policy on Greece will force a change," the Greek American editor added. "The workers of the United States must protest too."

### INTERVENTION ON SPAIN

Bevin's claim that he does not want to intervene in Spain is in itself intervention, according to Ernestina Gonzales, director of La

Voz de Espana Combatiente. "Continuance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Franco," she said, "is intervention in behalf of Franco."

Miss Gonzales recalled that "a vote for Churchill is a vote for Franco" was one of the slogans on which the British Labor government was elected. "It is evident that Bevin is influenced not by the British people," she commented, "but by the reactionary forces of the U. S. State Department."

Bevin's speech is not consistent with the Potsdam declaration isolating the Franco regime from the United Nations, the American Committee for Spanish Freedom declared. The Committee urged renewed efforts to secure one million signatures on its petition backing the Coffee Resolution, HR 312, for the severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Franco.

The Hungarian Government, also maligned in Bevin's speech, fully represents workers, peasants, middle class people and churchmen, the Hungarian American Committee for Democracy pointed out. "Bevin, perhaps, never heard that the Hungarian Catholic Bishops' Collegium officially praised Premier Gen. Nikolaus Dalnoki-Bela's new government," the Committee said in a statement. "It is hard to speak of 'totalitarianism' when workers and bishops are satisfied."

The last remnants of feudalism are being expunged from Hungary, the statement said, and the government is preparing a new constitution more democratic than any ever known in the country.

## Japanese Communique Reveals MacArthur's Occupation Plans

MANILA, Wednesday, Aug. 22 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur intends to start occupying Japan Sunday by landing airborne troops in the Tokyo area and sending two fleets into Sagami Bay, which is the entrance to Tokyo Bay, a Japanese communique said today.

If conditions—presumably weather conditions—are favorable, one of

the fleets will steam direct into Tokyo Bay, it was added.

Two days later, next Tuesday, MacArthur plans to land troops from a warship-transport convoy on the Sagami-Tokyo Bay coasts, the communique said.

Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, who led the Japanese mission to Manila, was put in charge of all Japanese arrangements for the occupation.

## Rescue Four Doolittle Fliers

CHUNGKING, Aug. 21 (UP).—Four of eight missing fliers from Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle's carrier-based 1942 raid on Tokyo were rescued by American paratroopers at Peiping today. They formed one of six American volunteer "Humanitarian" teams landed in China, Manchuria and Korea.

Five teams landed by parachute or plane at the following points: 1. Mukden, Manchuria, where the men were held pending a decision on their activities by Soviet authorities.

2. Shanghai, where the team was lodged with the Swiss consul but will be permitted to visit prisoners of war camps.

3. Canton, where the plane load of specialists remained on the airfield five hours until the local Japanese commander finally ordered it to return to its base.

4. At Weihsen, in Shantung Province, where the men reported their arrival and sent back a weather report.

5. At Keijo, capital of Korea. No word has been received from this team.

## Hillman Hits Hooverite CED Policy

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, charged here that the Committee of Economic Developments is reviving the Hoover "prosperity around the corner" slogan.

The big business committee on Monday said that by 1946 the nation would have an \$80,000,000,000 national income with 53,448,000 jobs.

Hillman pointed out that the committee was paying lip service to full employment needs while passing up concrete reconversion measures.

Speaking at a Hotel Bellevue-Stratford press interview, Hillman explained that he was in town for one of a series of state PAC meetings now being held throughout the country to streamline the PAC organization. Interest in the PAC was rising out west, he said. His organization was preparing to campaign on a non-partisan basis for reconversion issues that would appeal to all right-thinking persons along with labor.

He expressed disappointment that the CED and other industrialists, "had joined the Hoover boys in their do-nothing program." CED estimates of postwar production fall short of full-employment needs, he stressed.

## Missouri Plant Fires 17,000

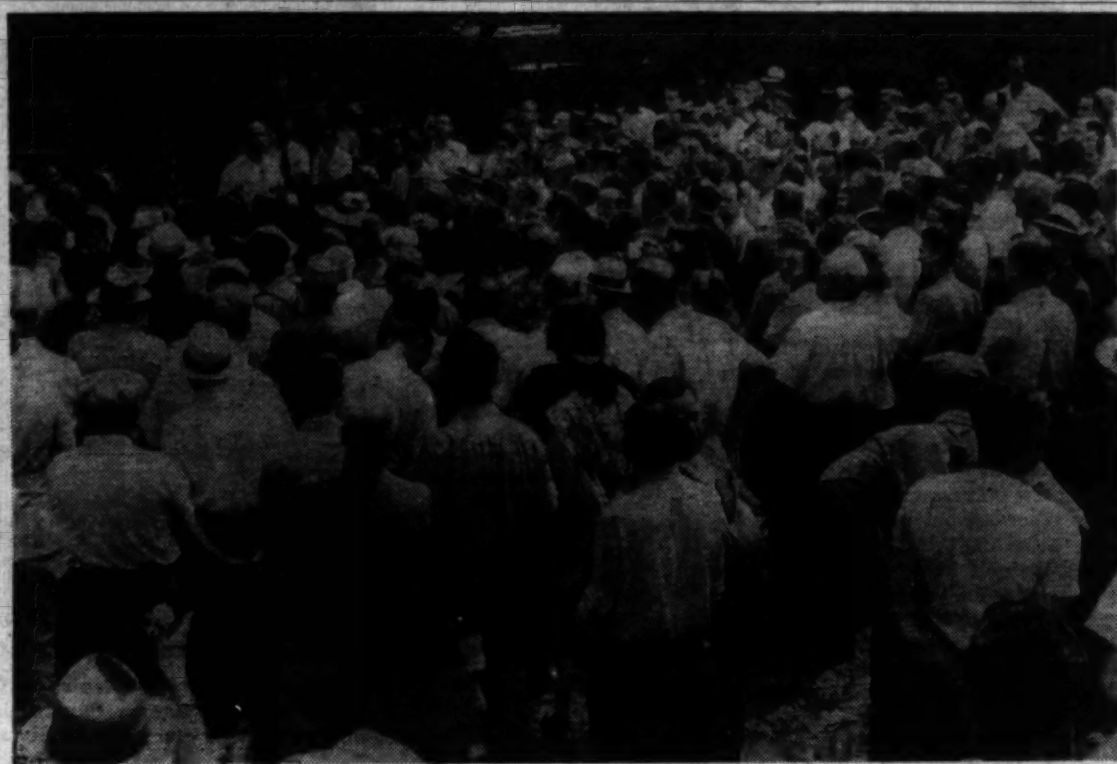
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21 (UP).—The huge Pratt and Whitney aircraft engine plant, producer of the most powerful engine used in aerial combat in this war, will be closed immediately, it was announced today.

The plant, a great one-story structure built in the valley of the Blue River south of the city, was devised especially for the production of aircraft engines. About 22,000 persons were employed at the plant when Japan announced acceptance of surrender terms.

Of that number, 17,000 were released immediately.

# City CIO Says State Jobless Bureau Attacks Wage Levels

The New York CIO charged yesterday that the state unemployment insurance law is being used to destroy prevailing wage rates and depress living standards. At an emergency meeting in the Hotel McAlpin



These workers, laid off by the Fairchild plant in Queens, held a right to work demonstration yesterday protesting the layoff and demanding full national employment. —Daily Worker Photo

## Fairchild Workers' Rally Demands Right to Work

By LOLA PAINE

Queens workers laid off last Friday by the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Co., yesterday held a right-to-work demonstration across the street from the plant.

They demanded that President

Truman immediately summon Congress to get going on the full employment, social security and unemployment insurance bills.

The demonstration, called by Local 1217, CIO electrical workers union to which Fairchild employees belong, heard Joseph Molfetta,

union business agent, and Jim Lustig, representative of UE's district four.

"We approached the company months ago on reconversion plans," Molfetta said, "but we have met with constant refusal to consider our program."

"More than 6,000 workers were laid off Friday. The company has refused to give severance pay to tide them over. We are meeting again with the company to see what its future plans are, and how many workers it will rehire."

Molfetta warned that Fairchild is trying to break up the union and cut wages. He pointed out that the union will not tolerate either and that it will fight for seniority rights in the rehiring.

## 'Comes the End of War--Bingo! No Job!' Lines of Jobless at USES Office Continue

By LOUISE MITCHELL

"Comes the end of the war—bingo! No notice, no severance pay, no job."

That was the way Philip Rubin, 2345 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, summed up his bitterness over a summary dismissal at Todd Shipyard.

He was in line with hundreds of jobless at the United States Employment Service office, 10 E. 40th St., where he was ready to take any kind of a job, "preferably selling," to keep his family going.

"I want a job that has at least some kind of postwar security," he sighed. "I used to make \$60 with overtime pay but I'd be willing to settle for \$45 basic."

"The V-J celebrations ended in a bust," he said.

USES' spokesmen reported that Monday's stampede of 17,000 unemployed workers at their 20 offices slackened off considerably yesterday. A 25 percent drop was estimated by some. The office offered 40,000 jobs, most of which were available in needle and general clerical work. Overall wage scale was said to run from \$25 to \$75 a week but spokesmen were unable to estimate how many jobs at what wages were filled. That will be done today.

"A good many of the war jobs with take home pay of from \$40 to \$45 a week, now only offer from \$25 to \$30," a spokesman asserted. "That is because the 48 hour week has been scaled down to 40 and overtime has been eliminated."

Three servicemen "just discharged" waiting in the lobby at 10 E. 40th St., to visit the Veteran's Center said they "were looking for desk jobs."

"We are interested in civil service jobs, alright. We want security," said one.

### LONG LINES

At the 277 Canal St., office of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, eight long lines continued all day yesterday to flood headquarters with the unemployed filing claims for jobless benefits. As reported in yesterday's Daily Worker, the 10 unemployment insurance offices were still inadequately staffed to handle the rush.

Rodriguez Gregory, 235 E. 13th

St., head of a family of four, had been given the can by United Aircraft, where he made about \$75 a week with overtime.

"I was fired before the victory celebration," he said, "so I didn't have much to celebrate. I took an odd painters job in between and now I have to apply for jobless aid."

What was even worse he said, was that during 1944 for which year he will get now jobless aid, he worked for the Board of Transportation "and you're not entitled for unemployment insurance when you work for the city," he added. That will bring down his average yearly earnings and cut into his benefits.

He vividly remembered the days of relief and WPA, he said. It will be awful, "if we have to go back to that."

### MACHINISTS' PAY

Alturo Ruiz, 243 E. 13th St., complained that machinists' wage scales were being knocked down all the time. In the past few weeks, he had received \$1.25 per hour, then \$1.10 and on the last job at Arden Metal Co., 141 Worcester St., Manhattan, he received \$1.

Before going to apply for jobless aid yesterday morning, he went to Ferry Terminal which advertised

for workers.

"When I got there, they said they were filled," he said. "I'll go back tomorrow."

Leonard Steinberg, 95 Clinton St., Manhattan, a veteran of this war, was laid off with 15 other vets out of a shop of 70 at Worth Engineering Co., 254 Navy St., Brooklyn.

"Two days after peace, we got it," he said. "I want to go into business to be my own boss. But I got no money to start. I'm still waiting for the GI Bill of Rights to help vets."

He used to make \$70 a week but he didn't want to go back to the machinist trade. Steinberg said he "didn't have the time to wait for the next war to make money."

Another veteran dissatisfied with the shape of things was Fred Velotti, 386 Broome St., Manhattan. "Fine thing," he said. "I come home from the army and now my brother and father have to support me."

He was especially angered because a clerk at the USES office said he was smart enough to look up the newspapers for a job without coming to the office. He had to leave his night job with Breakstone Dairy "because it was too hard."

yesterday morning officers of local CIO unions reported that laid-off war workers are being denied unemployed benefits for refusing to accept jobs at lesser skills and substantially lower wage rates.

A statement adopted by the conference charged that the state unemployment insurance division had been caught "napping and unprepared to cope with the increase in applications it should well have anticipated."

### CIO STATEMENT

As proof of this charge the CIO statement declared:

"Due to lack of adequate facilities and staff in the Division, hundreds of workers in need of immediate unemployed benefits are being turned away at Division offices and told to come back, and processing of their applications is being delayed for days."

The CIO emergency meeting, called by the Greater New York Council, completed plans for the citywide Rally for Peacetime Jobs, to be held in Madison Square Park next Wednesday, August 29, at 4:30 p. m.

The CIO leaders also sharply protested Governor Dewey's cancellation of the New York Legislature's special session.

### ACTION DEMANDED

In a message to Dewey, the CIO officers emphasized that "the need for emergency action to meet problems unprecedented in our history is more acute than when the special session of our legislature was originally scheduled."

"We therefore call upon you to fulfill your obligation to the workers and servicemen of this state and exercise the leadership which the whole nation expects of New York State," the CIO message told the Governor, calling for the following action:

### MAIN POINTS

1. Immediate reconstitution of the call for a special session of the New York State Legislature to adopt the following measures:

a. Provision for state financial aid to the municipalities for post-war projects and expanded social services.

b. Increase of unemployment payments, and dependency benefits to displaced war workers to at least \$25 a week for 26 weeks.

c. Immediate expenditure of \$400,000 surplus funds for a statewide people's works program.

d. Payment by the state of a \$100 bonus to every returning serviceman.

The New York CIO officers also called upon Dewey to name a labor representative to the newly constituted Governor's Reconversion Service Agency, and to openly declare support for the national reconversion program now before Congress.

This program includes federal supplementary unemployed benefits to bring the minimum up to \$25 for 26 weeks; a 65 cents an hour minimum wage; passage of the Murray Full Employment Bill; a permanent FEPC; liberalization of the GI Bill of Rights; and vigorous enforcement of price control.

The CIO emergency conference also wired President Truman, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, and Senate President McKellar urging "the granting of severance pay to discharged war workers and of an additional bonus to discharged servicemen to come out of the 30 billion dollars of unexpended federal allocations set aside for the defeat of Japan but no longer needed."

# A Community Meets on Job Crisis

## Expect 40,000 Out In 2 L. I. Counties

By BETH McHENRY

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 21.—Three hundred workers, employers, churchmen, bankers, mayors, merchants and the like crowded a hot room in the Garden City Hotel here last night to hold a new kind of meeting.

It was an emergency conference which had as its purpose the big national aim that's in the hearts of communities the nation over: the saving of the war plants, jobs, and the maintenance of public purchasing power.

The conference was initiated by Sperry Local 450 of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO—a union that has made its dent on Long Island economy by helping to raise the living standards of many thousands of workers in the area. No one was surprised to see Local 450 take the ball in the fight for peacetime jobs, but it was heartening to see so many other kinds of people join Local 450 in talking the problems over.

### REMEMBER THE '30s

Over this meeting, where well dressed women and prosperous looking men mingled with workers in shirts and jeans, hung the memories of the unemployed '30s, when Long Island crops went under the plough and real estate was dead and relief lines stretched down the island just like in the rest of America.

George Rooney, president of Local 450, posed the problem for the meeting—an estimate of 40,000 unemployed war workers in Nassau and Suffolk counties out of work before the week ends, rapid disappearance of the war bonds savings of the workers: a picture of mass unemployment with consequent loss of income, loss of homes, "and everybody feeling this all down the line."

Lester Cooney, from the United States Employment Service, who spoke later, even stepped up Rooney's estimates. His personal survey indicated, he said, slightly in excess of 50,000 unemployed within the next few days. About 6,000 of these will be returned veterans, he said.

There were big shots present—in the industrial and community sense. R. E. Gillmor, president of Sperry Gyroscope, whose five plants have participated heavily in the mass layoffs, and representatives of Grumman, Liberty and Ranger Aircraft, and Long Island Lighting, and Hazeltine Electronic, and Patchogue Electric.

### MAYORS PRESENT

Mayors from a dozen Long Island towns were there. Four banks sent representatives. Nine spokesmen for as many government agencies, and 12 for community organizations—ranging from John S. Thorpe of the Nassau Democratic Party to

Thelma Dale of the National Negro Congress.

And, of course, the heart of the meeting, workers representing nine unions, CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Gillmor spoke for the big interests, whose problem obviously is not that of the workers or of the little people generally, but who nevertheless by attending the conference expressed their desire to keep industry humming on the island. Gillmor, who co-chaired the meeting with George Rooney and Mayor Frederick H. Heidtman of Floral Park, talked flatteringly of Local 450 and the productiveness and initiative of American industry and workers. He called for "unprecedented attitudes" to solve the present dilemma, and then, without mentioning Karl Marx, he explained that "the great problem we face today is actually how to use plenty."

### UE'S PROGRAM

Gillmor gave no answers, and neither did other representatives of business who spoke. But UE international representative Joseph Dermody did. Dermody offered CIO's 4-point program for the solution of the problems of peace:

1. A national basic wage increase by presidential executive order, including a minimum of 65 cents an hour.
2. Effective price control to prevent inflation.
3. Immediate reconvening of Congress to pass legislation bringing unemployment insurance benefits up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks for every unemployed person in the country; the Pepper amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act providing a 65 cents an hour minimum with machinery for increasing the minimum to 75 cents in specific industries; a permanent FEPC; the Wagner - Murray - Dingell Social Security amendments; the Murray Patman Full Employment Bill; an improved G. I. Bill of Rights; Drastic revision of tax legislation to provide relief to low income groups.
4. Unified efforts of labor, management and industry to achieve full production and full employment.

### BASIS FOR AGREEMENT

George Rooney offered a minimum program or "area of agreement" for the divergent interest present, including the establishment of a community full employment committee to make a survey of unused existing plants with a view to their being occupied by small businesses; government aid to small business in cooperation with local bankers; and delegations to Washington and Albany to take up Long Island's problems.

A number of speakers hit bitterly at the state administration demanding to know of Dewey where was the "\$400,000,000 state fund for aiding communities in reconverting."

There were some ironic sidelights at the conference, including a series of pot-shots at Rep. Leonard W. Hall, of Nassau, who rose to agree that it was the responsibility of government "to see the workers through" the present crisis.

What Hall had to say wasn't bad in itself, but it didn't boll down to



**Community Problem:** A partial view of the 300 Nassau-Suffolk County folk who came together Monday night at Garden City to discuss how to meet the unemployment problem which faces Long Island, now that its many war plants are shutting down.

—Daily Worker Photos

much. He was general and on the windy side and he didn't identify himself with any program or specific steps to meet the big problems of the day. He was particularly evasive on the subject of the Full Employment Bill.

When Hall sat down, Joseph Molletta, business representative of UE Local 1217, got up and said no congressman today "can get away from giving his position clearly and I'd just like to know what Congressman Hall really thinks of the Full Employment Bill and if he's going to vote for it."

So Rep. Hall got up again and cleared his throat and said sure, he was for full employment, but about that particular bill, well, he'd just

have to study it, you couldn't decide on a thing like that overnight.

Then Mrs. Amy Tiesler, who identified herself as a Long Island homeowner and former worker at Grumman's Aircraft until last week, in fact, but now an unemployed person looking for a job, said there had been Full Employment legislation hanging around Washington since 1930 and she thought 15 years was enough time to study any bill, even for a congressman.

There were many other such instances, giving an indication of the political thinking of the people of Long Island these days.

Out of the conference came a community committee to continue the work that had been started.

### Civilian Shoe Output to Rise

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Civilian shoe production will rise to record levels beginning next month, trade circles predicted today as the army terminated contracts for some \$80,000,000 worth of service boots and shoes.

The cutback, it was said, will release large quantities of leather for production of civilian shoes that now are rationed. Industry leaders predicted shoe rationing may be lifted even before Oct. 15—the earliest date expected by federal agencies in Washington.

## Negroes Snuff Out Fiery Cross, Give Miami KKK a Surprise

By EUGENE GORDON

An old style Ku Klux Klan terrorist demonstration, complete with burning of the fiery cross, which was put on in the Negro section of Miami, Fla., last week did not go over in the "old style."

The parade was held by "some hoodlums," which included "police officials, judges and city executives," who "set aflame a huge cross, symbol of the decadent Ku Klux Klan, in a Negro residential section," it is reported by "The Whip," Negro weekly published in Miami.

Among spectators were two colored men, who, after a brief spell, casually walked over, hauled

the spectacle down, and after smothering the flames, took the charred remains away as a souvenir.

The Lighthouse and Informer, a Negro weekly of Columbia, S. C., made the following editorial comment on this incident:

"The action symbolizes the attitude among Negroes of today toward the Klan. No longer do white-sheeted, mysterious hooded figures who ride by night throw terror into the minds of Negroes. As in Miami there are in the general South colored men who would today pull the bed sheets off this bunch of cowards and terrorists. Perhaps knowledge of this inspired Klansmen to hide it into virgin lands."



Laid off unceremoniously from war jobs, thousands of workers are crowding New York State Employment offices, ill-staffed to handle the problem.

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## 1st Congressmen Visit Soviet, Hail Friendship

ENTHUSIASTIC REPRESENTATIVES SEE LONG-RANGE COOPERATION

The first Congressional delegation ever to visit the Soviet Union has come back enthusiastic about the prospects of U. S.-Soviet friendship, according to a press dispatch from Rome.

Three senior members of the group of eleven Congressmen—Reps. Victor Wickersham (D-Okla.), Samuel A. Weiss (D-Pa.) and George A. Dondero (R-Mich)—said the Russians appeared highly appreciative of the aid received from the U. S.

during the war. They maintained that long-range postwar cooperation between the two nations was off to an excellent start.

The trip was arranged through Gen. Eisenhower. The party saw Maxim Litvinov, former Soviet Ambassador to the U. S., and Marshal Gregory Zhukov, as well as a cross-section of the general population.

"If some of the fellows who are talking about war went over there, they would really learn something," Rep. Weiss was quoted as saying.

## SEC Lists \$5 Billion In Cancelled Contracts

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (UP).—Termination of war contracts totaling more than \$5,000,000,000 have been reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, it was disclosed today.

The largest termination reported to the SEC was the \$930,000,000 in contracts with the Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.

United Aircraft Corp., Hartford, Conn., which was operating 99 percent on war work, reported the second largest termination, amounting to \$833,000,000—the vast majority of its government contracts.

The terminations were reported by 52 firms under an SEC rule issued July 23 to protect stockholders interests. Of these 49 gave specific contract figures. The three others have so far failed to report dollar amounts.

Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J., reported termination of \$452,000,000 in war contracts while Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit listed cancellation of a \$400,000,000 contract.

Under the new rule, companies listed with the SEC must notify the commission of the cancellation of any war contracts if the dollar value of business covered by the terminated portion of the contract is 20 percent or more of the total sales of the previous fiscal year.

Ralph H. Krapp, of the Trading and Exchange Division, pointed out that other listed companies may have suffered war contract termination or cutbacks in excess of 20 percent of the 1944 sales, but filed no report because their war business was based on more than one contract, no one of which represented 20 percent of their 1944 gross sales.

These terminations, Krapp said, will be reflected in forthcoming quarterly reports of such companies.

## Memphis Ban On Movie Lifted

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21 (UP).

—The Memphis censor board has lifted its ban of the film The Southerner and will permit the picture to be exhibited in Memphis, Board Chairman Lloyd T. Binford said today.

The ban was lifted, Binford said, because theatres outside the city limits and across the Mississippi river in West Memphis, Ark., were showing the picture and "why should Memphis movie houses be deprived of the income?"

Despite the action, Binford said the board still held that the picture was "an infamous misrepresentation of the average Southern white farmer." He added that his critics unjustly pictured him as a "cinema boll weevil and a decrepit and dictatorial old fogey."



First Navy man to be discharged on points, Chief Petty Officer Thomas J. McDonald, 24, waves his discharge papers from the bus window as he leaves Lido Beach, N. Y., for his home in Minneapolis. He had 62 points and had served six and one-half years in the Navy.

## Cacchione Backers Have a Winner; But They're Taking No Chances

By MAX GORDON

With all nominations for Brooklyn City Councilmen finally in, backers of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, are optimistic about his chances of repeating his 1943 performance. He finished on top of the list that year. The candidates this year differ

little in personnel or political division from those who ran two years ago. All six incumbents are running. They include four Democrats, Councilmen Sharkey, Hart, Vogel and DiGiovanni, one independent running with GOP endorsement, Councilwoman Earle, and Cacchione.

Two former Democratic Councilmen eliminated in 1943, Rita Casey and William McCarthy, are in the race again, as is former Councilman Louis P. Goldberg, Liberal Party leader who was also licked in 1943.

A major change is contained in the American Labor Party slate. The ALP has again named two candidates. This time, however, both are strong candidates and have the Democratic designation as well. One of them, Milton Goell, is conceded a strong chance of victory, and the other, Bertram L. Baker, a Negro Democratic leader, is given a fair chance to win. If he does win, he will be the first Negro official elected in Brooklyn.

### 32 IN RACE

The field of 32 candidates consists of 11 with Democratic designations, including the two ALP nominees; five Republicans, one Communist, three Liberals, a Socialist, a City Fusionist and 10 independents. The latter are mostly "dummies" entered to aid the position of one of the major nominees on the ballot.

It is expected that the valid councilmanic vote will be about 650,000 to 700,000 giving the borough nine councilmen as against the present six. An outside chance exists that the valid vote will hit 725,000, which will add a councilman.

Predictions are that there will be five Democrats definitely elected, possibly including Baker, that Mrs.

Earle, Cacchione and Goell will win, and that the ninth place will be contested between a Republican, Goldberg, and another Democrat.

### TAKING NO CHANCES

The fact that the lineup is so similar to 1943 makes the Cacchione backers optimistic. But they are taking no chances. The petition drive, geared to collect 10,000 signatures in two weeks, actually netted 15,000 and the turnout of canvassers was the best ever achieved for that time of the year. Organization is proceeding carefully, with no complacency permitted to creep in.

Goell's chances are considered excellent because of his wide backing in Jewish and community circles. He is a leader in various Jewish community centers, orphanages, charities of one sort or another. Though he inherited some slum areas in Brownsville, he has been an indefatigable worker for public housing, responsible almost single-handed for the housing project in Brownsville, his home community.

He did an excellent job as OPA rent attorney and, in addition, organized his office into the CIO United Federal Workers, becoming chairman of the unit. He is an outstanding authority on community planning and a strong backer of labor.

Baker's fight for election is complicated by the fact that another Negro, Maude Richardson, was placed in the race with a GOP designation. The Republicans are obviously not interested in electing her because they named two other women as candidates, as well as two men. Baker, as Democratic-ALP nominee, is in an infinitely better position to be elected than Mrs. Richardson. His chances will, of course, be hurt if the Negro vote is badly split between the two.

## Quits 'Liberals' For Backing GOP

Elmer A. Rogers, New York City attorney, has resigned from the New York County Executive Committee of the Liberal Party because of its tie-up with the GOP, O'Dwyer headquarters announced yesterday.

## Catholics Hit Quota on Jews

Discriminatory quotas against Jewish students desiring to enter Dartmouth College, were blasted yesterday by the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, representing 200 leading Catholic clergy and laity.

In a letter to Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth president, the Committee declared: "It is a subtle fallacy breeding moral cynicism in the field of minority relations when an institution ranking among the nation's intellectual centers states that discrimination can be checked only by discriminatory practices, that intolerance can be the foundation for a Christian concept of life."

Dartmouth College can best contribute to American life, the Committee wrote, "by opening the cultural disciplines of its faculties and resources to all students who by intellectual capacity, have proven their worth."

The letter to the Dartmouth prexy was signed by Robert J. O'Donnell, executive secretary of the Committee, and philosophy instructor at Hunter College.

Meanwhile, news commentator Frank Kingdon yesterday absolved the American Broadcasting Company from blame for censoring a part of his last Sunday night broadcast dealing with the Dartmouth discrimination.

In his letter of resignation to Alex Rose, chairman of the Liberal Party Administrative Committee, Rogers said he could not "reason out in my mind how the party can reconcile its purported liberal views with the endorsement and nomination of the most reactionary party in the City of New York."

Rogers, a brother of Hugo Rogers, the Democratic American Labor-Veteran Party nominee for Manhattan borough president, told Rose he had "espoused the cause of the Liberal Party upon its formation because it most closely approached my political ideals," but that this year he is "dismayed at its commitments."

The Liberal Party is backing Jonah Goldstein, Gov. Dewey's hand-picked candidate, for Mayor. Rogers indicated he would back the Democratic-ALP-AVP slate, headed by Gen. William O'Dwyer.

## Shoe Union Poll Tomorrow

Officials of Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers, called upon all members in the New York and New Jersey District yesterday to vote in union elections Thursday, Aug. 23, from noon to 9 p.m.

Locals 60, 61, 62, 65 and 66 will vote at union headquarters, 487 Broadway, Manhattan. Locals 54 and 129 will vote at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Manhattan and New Jersey members will vote at places designated by their executive board.

Shoe workers were urged to bring membership books to show good standing in order to qualify to vote.

## Maj. Gen. Taylor To Head West Point

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, commanding general of the famed 101st Airborne Division during the Normandy beachhead landings and the battle of the Ardennes Bulge, will become superintendent of West Point, effective Sept. 1, the War Department announced today.

## Labor's Job Program

## Social Security Fight Centers On Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill embodies not only a long-range program, but is in every sense an important measure for the reconversion period. Introduced by Sens. Murray of Montana and Wagner of New York in the Senate, and by Rep. Dingell of Michigan in the House, the measure has won wide backing both in Congress and among the people. The CIO, AFL and National Farmers Union are campaigning vigorously for it.

It is now in the pigeon-holes of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, both of which are dominated by a reactionary bloc of die-hard Republicans and Tory Democrats. It will take a powerful movement to compel its acceptance. Briefly, the measure does the following:

1) Federalize unemployment insurance and provides maximum benefits of \$30 a week for 26 weeks, with extension to 52 weeks if the fund allows. Dependence is taken into account in the payment of benefits.

2) Sets up a nationwide health insurance system providing medical care, as well as hospitalization up to 60 days. Community maternal, health and welfare programs will be promoted and expanded through the aid of Federal funds. Close to a billion dollars is appropriated for a ten-year hospital construction program. The expansion of health facilities and the construction of hospitals will aid in providing peacetime jobs.

3) Extends coverage of social security to include 15,000,000 Americans who are excluded today. Among these are agricultural workers, workers in small establishments, self-employed small businessmen.

4) Retirement and disability benefits are liberalized considerably, making it more possible for old or disabled people to retire from the labor market.

5) A plan for training, retraining, and rehabilitating manpower and channelling it where needed is provided. This will greatly aid the reemployment process, if enacted.



\* Victory Over Fascist Spain of the

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## Reconversion Sabotage?

IN DETROIT and Washington there are strong evidences that the auto manufacturers are taking their time about reconversion. It is said that the auto magnates are holding out for price increases in cars as high as 55 percent above the 1942 price schedules. It is also being charged that the steel companies in the last months have been operating much below capacity when an increase of only five percent would make available 300 percent as much steel as is now available for auto production.

Big Business circles staged a virtual sit-down before accepting the government policy of conversion from civilian to war production. There is a danger that they may repeat this performance now that the nation is faced with the urgent task of rapidly reconverting from war to civilian production. In both cases the reason is the same—profits. They subordinated the nation's war needs to their thirst for profits. They are willing to sacrifice the nation's welfare today in their blackmail demand for increased profits.

Some among the monopolists were actually opposed to the nation's war against fascism and had no hesitation in sabotaging its war production program. Many were openly friendly to the Nazis and tied to the German cartels. A good number of them were actively engaged in the pro-fascist America First movement.

Today there are signs that in addition to their immediate concern for profits above all else, decisive sections of Big Business are trying to use the present situation for the purpose of weakening the labor movement, for reducing the living standards of the workers, for weakening the great influence that labor has gained in the nation as a result of its correct and patriotic policies and actions in the war.

The labor movement in addition to the reconversion program that it has already adopted and is today fighting to achieve must therefore constantly watch for and expose every attempt of Big Business to sabotage the reconversion program through unnecessary delays.

In every factory and community the labor movement should be on the alert, study the reconversion policies of the employers and promptly call to the attention of the community and the entire nation any attempt to delay and sabotage reconversion.

## Jimcrow—A Warning to Labor

THE Jimcrow pattern now being super-imposed on Army discharges and planless reconversion casts a warning shadow.

Negro troops denied combat service are held over-long in the Army because of that fact and chafe under the discrimination. Cutbacks since the war ended make mass unemployment a fact in Negro communities. The democratic gains made by the Negro people during the war are seriously threatened. And the Negro press correctly records a growing bitterness concerning this.

Bilbo and other reactionaries are already seeking to split the Negro people from labor on the basis of these developments.

The struggle against fascism during the past decade has seen the development of the Negro-labor coalition. The present election struggle in Detroit is an example of this fact and its importance both to labor and the Negro people. In the primaries, labor's candidate Richard Frankenstein beat the reactionary Mayor Jeffries 22,000 to 3,800 in the Negro community while he lost to Jeffries 61,000 to 65,200 in white neighborhoods.

New tasks confront labor in maintaining its coalition with the Negro people, tasks which if not fulfilled can bring hard days and more severe trials.

It is clear that the organized labor movement must act on the anti-democratic practices of the Army. This is a question of long duration and will be with us for some time to come. There must be a more vigorous fight for the passage of anti-discrimination legislation—and its enforcement—especially the FEPC bill.

On the question of cutbacks and Negro employment labor cannot dodge the task of Negroes retaining at least some of the jobs won during the war. We cannot let nature and seniority take its course. Nature, let us remember, has been strongly bent to capitalist desires.

Labor faces a test on the Negro question. Its immediate future hangs upon how the test is met.

## CHIANG'S ILLUSIONS



— Between the Lines —

## Mr. Byrnes and Bulgaria

by Joseph Starobin

IT SEEMS that the "atom-bomb itch" has really seized the State Department. The idea of sitting on the "summit of the world," as Winston Churchill put it, while twirling the atom-bomb on the thumb is very appealing to James F. Byrnes, our new Secretary of State. He is clearly out to make the most of it. And American foreign policy toward Europe is obviously entering into a new and more aggressive phase.



I have in mind the State Department attitude toward Bulgaria, which is symptomatic of the position that may be expected from them toward other peoples, and expresses in its crudest form the provocative lengths to which American policy can go.

Let us try to imagine how the State Department declaration last Friday sounded in Bulgaria. Here is a people who were misgoverned for years by a reactionary dictatorship (as bloody as they came) and finally broke with Hitler's agents a year ago.

Among the peasantry, the Agrarian Union was always the most popular party; it has its different groups, but except for a small right wing, it is a progressive force.

Among the workingclass, the Communists were always in the majority. The Social-Democrats were there, but did not compare to the Communists in strength among the workers. Among the progressive army officers, there was the "Zveno" group, which had attempted in 1934 to overthrow former King Boris.

### Progressives Formed Fatherland Front

Out of these four elements a Fatherland Front was created before Hitler was overthrown. It was this Front which led the underground struggle and formed a united government last summer. This resembled the national front of the Greeks, the Yugoslavs and the Czechs and Slovaks—a national front to save the country from fascism, to carry out the basic reforms which would restore genuine democracy.

Elections are scheduled for Aug. 26—only a year after the escape from Germany's clutches. The country was divided into some

24 electoral zones, and the Fatherland Front, after a considerable debate, decided to run a single ticket of all four parties.

But—opposition candidates who do not wish to run on the single tickets can place their names in nomination if any ten literate voters sign a petition for them.

Office is open to anyone over 23 years of age who is not a fascist; and the courts can determine that, if necessary.

Balloting is secret and open to everyone 19 years of age or over, regardless of sex.

There was enough opposition to the Fatherland Front slate to provide for about 160 candidates in some 16 of the electoral zones. This is a large number, considering that only 276 candidates to parliament are being elected. It shows the real freedom which the Bulgarians have enjoyed.

### Byrnes Blackmails Bulgarian People

But James F. Byrnes doesn't like this procedure. It does not conform to his conception of democracy, which presumably is God's only kind. And since he is sitting on the summit of the world, twirling an atom-bomb, Mr. Byrnes decides to blackmail the Bulgarian people.

He tells them in advance that any government they choose on Aug. 26 will not be recognized by the United States. And according to the terms of the Potsdam agreement, the United States will not sign a peace treaty with Bulgaria, if it does not recognize its government.

It was the government these anti-fascists had overthrown by their own efforts that declared war on the United States, remember. But Byrnes penalizes the Fatherland Front and prejudices the election next Sunday by refusing to call off the state of armistice with Bulgaria. This is flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of a friendly people, blackmail pure and simple.

But what is democracy Mr. Byrnes? Is it democracy when one candidate in South Carolina runs on the Democratic ticket by

disfranchising thousands of Negro and white voters and gets elected by a small minority of the people?

Or perhaps it is really democracy when a prominent Bulgarian anti-fascist is selected by four parties as the best man for the post, and this selection is either approved by all voters over 19, or can be contested by any candidate who gets 10 individuals to sign a petition for him?

### South Carolina's Peculiar Democracy

In both cases, one man runs for one post. But in South Carolina he represents very few. And nobody can contest him except by a complicated procedure in the primaries of the ruling party, which bases itself openly on Hitler's theories of racial supremacy.

In Bulgaria, the procedure does not jibe with our practices perhaps; but a moment's thought will show that the chances of a Bulgarian candidate really representing the people is much greater.

In his case, the unanimity of four parties behind a single candidate expresses a unity which was tested in action and bitter struggle with fascism. In the case of South Carolina the absence of opposition indicates that the majority of people are disfranchised and being kept from political life.

We Americans will have to think this over. It is basic to understanding what is happening in many parts of Europe. Unanimity is not necessarily incompatible with democracy. Unanimity often expresses a much higher form of actual democracy than Mr. Byrnes seems to realize.

The alternative, of course, is to split up the Fatherland Front and have the leading parties quarrel with each other. To split the Fatherland Front is exactly what the fascists tried to accomplish.

Let us reflect on this fact that the American State Department is trying to bring about a result which fascism in Bulgaria could not achieve.

## — Worth Repeating —

THE LABOR PARTY'S VICTORY is again commented on by the London Daily Worker in its issue of Aug. 2, which has just reached America, in which that paper says: The work of the Parliament will have to proceed at a moderate speed. The people will be tolerant and patient, but they will not be slow in reminding their members, should the necessity arise, that the very conditions which brought about this colossal Labor victory at the polls show the urgency of the tasks with which Parliament is faced.

# Change the World

AT the little country place where my family takes its summer holidays there also dwell a few shell-backed Socialists of the variety that has not changed since the glorious days of the big Debs vote in 1912.

The best of them was a Mr. Murdoch, an old veteran who died last winter at the age of 83. A tall ex-machinist with a foghorn voice, he was roofing his own shack at 80, and arguing for Marxism against the fiercest liberal or single-taxer.

Mr. Murdoch was not a deaf, dumb and blind Soviet-hater, like other elder guardsmen. He was a man who believed in fair play, and the facts, and in justice for the underdog. Against Hearst and the capitalist canaille Mr. Murdoch would have defended working-class Russia with his life. Against me or any other Communist, he was an arguer and rebel, full of all the doubts and theories he had read in the millionaire press that very day.

We met mornings at the communal mailbox, where the great old Socialist received our bundle of letters and magazines from the rural mailman. Mr. Murdoch took pride in reading off the names on the mail and distributing it to each neighbor. It broke his heart when a new system was introduced, and each neighbor had his own new private mailbox, and Mr. Murdoch's voice was no longer necessary in the ritual of the mail's arrival.

Anyway, at these outdoor pre-mail sessions, while we lounged under the black oaks and maples around the mail box, I could always



tell on which side of politics he had gotten up that morning.

When the Soviet Union had done something which he could understand and approve of, Mr. Murdoch would wave his hands at me from afar, and shout down the leafy road: "Haw, haw, Mike, little late this mornin', aren't you?"

IF, to the contrary, the Soviet Union had committed this or that thing without legal permission of Roy Howard, Dirty Hearst, the editors of the Nation and New Republic, Abe Cahan and all the rest of the American Brain Trust, then that grand old incorruptible, Comrade Murdoch, would flap his long arms at me angrily.

"By God, Mike, I don't like what your Stalin did yesterday. I just don't like, that's all." And he would not kid me that day, nor even discuss the matter. Right was right. Wrong was wrong. You could not buy his vote with a cigar or a friendly smile. If the New Leader told him that Stalin was restoring Russia to capitalism by persecuting Trotsky and Eugene Lyons, then it was so.

However, during the war, Mr. Murdoch actually called on me once at the Daily Worker office. He came in all the way from the hills of Jersey to shake my hand and to tell me what a great man Stalin was, and what noble people the Russians were.

"They are saving the freedom of the world," said Mr. Murdoch that day. "My hat is off to all of them, even if it may get me kicked out of the Socialist ranks."

Well, the grand old proletarian is lying among the rugged hills of New Jersey in the

By Mike Gold

## Mr. Murdoch Was An Old-Style Socialist

final and only peace. And as I said, the other old guardsmen are not of his mould.

ONE of them has been gloating to me over the victory of British Labor in the elections. "They will bring socialism in the democratic way," he said. He was surprised when I informed him that no Communist objected to peace and democracy, and world socialism via the ballot box. "It is the capitalists who make the violence, and only a crazy, cruel capitalist would oppose change by such methods. Communists merely insist that we must never fall to be ready to preserve law and order to police the predatory capitalists when they provoke these civil wars as they did in Spain and China."

Last week when the King of England advised the House of Lords that it was time to socialize the coal mines, the Bank of England, and the electrical utilities, my hard-shelled friends gloated over me without limit.

"Ah-ha! likewise oh-ho!" said the one with the long pink whiskers and gladstone necktie of 1905, "this is how progress should come. Why didn't Russia do the same with the Czar?"

Yes, yes, they should have converted the late Czar and all his court to Communism. Maybe it is a good little trick to use. "The only reason we haven't world-wide socialism today is the subjective reason. Conditions are all of them rotten-ripe, yet the masses still have faith in capitalism. It has become like a religion with them in Britain and America. It is an ideology that only a King can shake, maybe. They will follow the King even into Communism, I imagine. In America we must somehow assemble our Herbert Hoovers and Dirty Hearsts and use them in the same way, or whither are we drifting?"

## Let's Face It

THERE seems to be a slight difference of opinion among the gentlemen of the right.

Over the weekend, Gov. Dewey's Secretary of Commerce, M. P. Catherwood, issued a report on reconversion in which he complained bitterly that the maintenance of price control policies by the federal government was stifling private enterprise and preventing prosperity.

Along comes the Herald Tribune's Mark Sullivan, ardent Dewey champion, and, in effect, appears to tell Dewey he is all wet. In truth, wrote the seer of the Herald Tribune on Monday, our system of private enterprise is doing a great job of reconversion precisely because we have an administration in Washington sympathetic to it.

"Such wartime controls as are to be kept for a time," he maintained, "are for the purpose not of restricting private enterprise but of facilitating it."

Sullivan is playing a double-game here. Confronted with the necessity of plugging private enterprise versus British "socialism," which was the aim of his column, he pictured the Truman Administration as the ardent champion of "free enterprise." But in fighting for "free enterprise," against govern-



by Max Gordon

ment regulation, he and his colleagues, including Gov. Dewey, are ready to do battle against the very measures of the Truman Administration which will facilitate reconversion.

To get back to Dewey. The naked Hooverism of the state reconversion report was a bit startling. We have come to expect a little more subtlety from our Governor. But putting aside form, the content was foreshadowed by previous Deweyan pronouncements. Take, for instance, the matter of housing. Back in 1943, Dewey allowed it to be stated from the floor of the Senate that the policy of his government was against public housing except in extreme emergency. That year the Legislature "forgot" to pass a housing authorization measure and since then it has been niggardly in its authorizations.

THE reconversion report says significantly: "The need for private housing and industrial construction reaches the proportions of a national crisis." No word of public housing as an aid to solving the crisis.

The report bases itself on the principle that it is "only through the expansion of private employment that we may hope to attain a condition of reasonably full employment" and upon the "growing picture of the prospects for business expansion in this state" presented by

## Dewey Reveals Naked Hooverism

the Committee for Economic Development. Hence it confines itself to "gloating" prophecies of how private enterprise is going to take up the slack in employment. This is, of course, nothing more than a modernized version of the "prosperity around the corner" promises of Hoover's day.

The whole issue is sharply projected into the New York City election campaign by Mayor LaGuardia's public works program. The Mayor's reconversion plan dramatizes the important part municipal government will play in the period ahead. Not only will it supply hundreds of thousands of jobs, though that is basic, but it will build vast housing projects, health centers and hospitals, recreation centers, market and transit facilities, etc.

Gov. Dewey's postwar program contemplates no such developments, except for mental institutions which are now terrifically overcrowded, and highways, which have deteriorated seriously during the war. These projects are essential if the state is to carry out its functions but they carefully evade stepping into territory considered by Dewey the sacred province of "private enterprise," nor are they of a scale and nature to help solve some of the most difficult problems of reconversion.

The candidacy of Jonah Goldstein represents the Dewey policy. The sole purpose in running Goldstein is to strengthen the Dewey hold on state politics, with the hope of taking over the city as well.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

### City Elections Vital for '46

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

The municipal elections get nearer every day. We shall remember that the municipal elections are the base of the congressional elections of 1946. So we people of America should elect all progressive candidates in all municipalities in order to assure the basis for 1946 congressional elections. As we see, at the present moment, when the circumstances required some legislation in order to help the people of our country on the reconversion, Congress has a recess for two months. We shall not forget that for the 1946 election.

We New Yorkers shall keep permanently those people's councilmen elected by the people, for the people; such as, Benjamin J. Davis, Peter V. Cacchione, and Michael Quill. That is the foundation of the election of 1946.

We shall keep before us all the time the victorious elections carried on by our English brothers. If we want security for the people and peace in the world, we shall elect people's representatives from the City Councils to the Congress and Senate. We cannot have any security and peace with the Bilbos, Vandenberges, Tafts, etc., in the Senate, and Rankin and other enemies of the people in Congress.

R. K. C.

### Eliminate Taxes Under \$3,000

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Seems to me the Daily Worker should get going right now on the 1946 income taxes. It stands to reason that the lower income workers who patriotically paid out one-fifth of their earnings during the war can't keep this up. Income taxes should be eliminated for workers making less than \$3,000 a year. How about it, Mr. Editor? Let's have some editorials and articles on this subject? And how about advancing a tax program for which we can put up a fight?

E. RIDGE.

### Wants Article on British Industry

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

Nationalization of important British industries will prove a boon for British capitalists since it will provide them with a steady and price - controlled source of materials. But how will it help the British workers?

Let's have an article on the benefits to the British working class.

R. M.

### Have We Learned A Lesson?

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

The war is officially over. Now, the question is, how much have we learned during the war that we are now going to remember so that we make this a durable peace? How much have the American people been taught in the way of tolerance towards others? What has been done to break down the walls of isolationism?

The real test is yet to come.

LILA WALSH

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Ball-Hatch Bill Would Aid Wage Cutters

By LEE PRESSMAN and FRANK DONNER

(Reprinted from CIO News)

It is provided in Section 3 (d) of the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill that whenever a controversy arises both parties are under duty, pending the exhaustion of settlement efforts under the act, to make no use of any unilateral "arbitrary or coercive methods or compulsory processes to end the controversy or to obtain an advantage in its final determination and to make no change in the conditions out of which the controversy arose."

Under the provisions of this section a union could never strike for recognition.

Whenever a union demanded recognition, an employer, by the simple device of petitioning the Board and engaging in the complicated stalling procedures which the act sets up, could permanently frustrate the union's attempt to get recognition.

Even if the union had an overwhelming majority an employer

could deny recognition and lead the union through the intricate mazes of endless administrative proceedings and judicial review.

If the union struck for recognition it would constitute a violation of its duty to maintain existing conditions pending exhaustion of settlement efforts and would thus be a violation which could give rise to an injunction, to a permanent loss of status as a labor organization, and to a suit for damages by the employer.

### "UNFAIR PRACTICE"

Moreover, since a strike for recognition would be a strike to compel a "managerial action," it would also constitute an unfair labor practice on the part of the union.

This act also provides that in the event a special fact-finding commission is appointed for the settlement of controversies within 30 days from the date the commission is created, the union is forbidden to take any action until 30 days after the commission reports.

Under this section an employer can cut wages and use delaying tactics to defeat any attempt of the union to resist his action.

The employer is under no duty to restore the wage cut pending exhaustion of settlement efforts. The employees are required to accept the wage cut and are tied hand and foot while they are dragged through the complicated processes under the bill.

The proposed bill provides that in considering the appropriations of the unit the Board should determine what unit will best represent employees having a common interest in "wages, hours or working conditions," giving particular weight to evidence as to the unit which by custom and practice has proved to be acceptable to "employees."

This language not only sharply deviates from the language of the Wagner Act, but also ignores the fact that acceptability to the employees in the past is merely one criterion of what a proper bar-

gaining unit should be, that there are many other tests which are equally important.

### FREEZING PROCESS

The statute invites a freezing of units despite changed conditions and a change in preference.

Finally, under present rulings of the Labor Board a unit may be appropriate for collective bargaining and to promote self-organization even though it is not the "best" unit. Where only part of a large unit is organized the Board frequently decides that that unit is appropriate for collective bargaining even though a larger unit might be more appropriate.

This section would encourage the Board to throw out petitions for elections because the unit sought is not perfect even though in so doing it would deny the advantages of collective bargaining to a large group of individuals who want it.

Another section provides that if more than one labor organization is seeking to represent employees (Continued on Page 9)

# Franco Will Appreciate Bevin's Defense

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
(First of Two Articles)

Ernest Bevin, the British Labor government foreign minister, has won the applause of Tories on both sides of the Atlantic for his Churchillian speech of last Monday. The Conservatives cheered him, according to all reports "when Mr. Eden replied, there was nothing left but to agree with everything his successor to the Foreign Office said, the N. Y. Times declares.

This disappointing start for the Labor government will undoubtedly bring forward criticism from the British people. We hope it will be hot and heavy and give the Labor ministers the jolt they deserve.

Things will go very badly for England and all the United Nations if the Labor leaders insist on repeating the pattern which the Social Democrats followed so consistently in Germany, France and other countries after the first World War.

But what about Bevin's arguments?

## DEFENSE OF FRANCO

Take the case of Spain, for example. According to Bevin, "the question of the regime in Spain is one for the Spanish people to decide." Okay, nothing wrong with that.

Then he continues that "any intervention by a foreign power would have the effect of probably strengthening Gen. Franco's position." But that is an evasion of the real point.

No one wants a British army to land in Spain. All that Britain and the United States should do at this moment is to break diplomatic and commercial relations with Franco. The Spanish people will probably do the rest.

Yet Bevin evades this crux of the question. In fact, he adopts the arguments of Franco himself: for every criticism of the fascist regime is called a case of "intervention from the outside" by Franco.

And when Bevin adds that "His Majesty's government is not prepared to take any step which would permit or encourage civil war in that country" he is also echoing Franco's arguments.

No genuine Republican deliberately wants civil war; it is Franco who carries on a daily civil war against the anti-fascist underground. It makes quite a contrast, doesn't it—Bevin refuses to recognize the new anti-fascist governments in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, and so encourages civil war in these countries, while insisting that Franco shall remain the recognized power, lest civil war grip Spain!

This throws the entire burden of overthrowing Franco on the Spanish people which is a disgraceful act from any British foreign minister, considering Britain's responsibility for Franco's victory in the first place.

Naturally, if the Spanish people have to overthrow Franco completely by their own efforts, blood is going to be shed, the blood of fascists and anti-fascists. And then the Bevin's will come round and cluck their tongues, and say naughty, naughty. . . .

## REPEATS CHURCHILL

Bevin's approach to Greece is even more shameful. He glibly accepts all of Churchill's arguments that the "restoration of law and order" last December was necessary. The facts are that the reactionary Royalists deliberately shot down peaceful demonstrators of the EAM in a prearranged conspiracy with British officials. The facts are that the EAM had fully established law, order and democratic govern-

ment long before the British troops ever arrived on the scene.

What does Bevin propose now? An election and a plebiscite on the monarchy, to be carried out by the present regime of Admiral Petros Voulgaris.

## Chilean Labor Hits Gov't Curbs In Argentina

Wireless to the Daily Worker

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21. — Chilean workers yesterday protested repression of the Argentine people's rights.

In a strongly-worded resolution, the national executive committee of the Chilean Labor Conference scored the "violence with which the Argentine government is curbing the democratic will of the Argentine people."

The conference called on the governments of Chile and other American countries to "repudiate the tyrannical fascist methods being used by the GOU to repress the democratic expression of the Argentine people." "In the name of all Chilean workers, the conference expressed its solidarity with the Argentine people's struggle against despotism and for the reestablishment of democratic freedom.

Instead of changing the reactionary government, which has permitted the fascists to run wild, Bevin wants the entire electoral machinery to remain in the hands of Voulgaris.

It is possible that the Greek popular forces will prove strong enough to defeat reaction anyhow; but it is more likely that the ballots will be stuffed by fascists with arms in hand. It is more likely that the

shameful terrorization and vote-stealing of the pre-war Metaxas dictatorship will be repeated.

In other words, when Bevin says that the Greeks should "follow the British example" and conduct an election before changing their government, he is concealing the main point:

The Churchill government did not permit armed fascists to roam the countryside, nor did it cram the jails with Labor leaders. Yet that's what's happening in Greece.

Suppose the Labor Party had been illegal in England before July 5, suppose armed bands were terrorizing the people? Would Bevin have urged an election, or would he have

urged a change of government and guarantees of elementary democratic liberties first?

This approach is so cunning and so dishonest that it is small wonder the Soviet Union does not wish to associate itself in supervising an election which is so stacked against the people. It would be a miracle indeed if the Greek democratic forces could register their real strength in any election as now proposed by Bevin.

But the danger of the Labor secretary's speech does not become fully clear until we examine his attitude toward Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. That I leave for tomorrow's article.

## Japanese 'Moderates' Plot Revenge War, Okano Warns

Susumu Okano, Japanese Communist leader in Yenan, warned the United Nations that any leniency toward "moderate elements" in Japan would be fatal to peace.

A wireless dispatch of the New China News Agency, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Okano's statement as follows:

"Why was Japan in such a hurry to accept the terms and conditions of surrender before the death blow had been dealt? Not one Allied soldier had landed in Japan, and industries had not been seriously destroyed by bombing.

"The direct cause was the entry of the Soviets into the war. Another cause was the restlessness and wavering of the people in Japan and their anti-war sentiment.

"But an important factor is the plot of the moderates of militar-

ism to surrender early to secure element treatment so as to hide and preserve political, economic and military strength and secretly to prepare for a retaliatory war. This is fully disclosed in the Emperor's message.

"Worthy of note is the fact that the ministers and the new Cabinet are war criminals. Judging from the constituents of the Cabinet, the aim of the Japanese rulers is painfully obvious. They announced orally the recognition of the Potsdam declaration but actually intend to sabotage it.

"How can criminals and anti-democrats put into practice the punishment of war criminals and disarmament and the establishment

of a democratic government? Who can guarantee they will not conceal arms and machines and form a military organization underground?

"Should the United Nations show the slightest leniency toward moderate elements, the great sacrifices of eight years will have been for nothing."

## N.Y. Slav Congress Parley Nov. 11

The New York Committee of the American Slav Congress will hold its annual conference on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, at the Hotel Commodore, it was announced yesterday.

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## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Argentine Students Strike

Argentine students and professors are on a 48-hour strike against the military government. Universities, colleges and high schools are closed in a protest demonstration against the government-sponsored violence last week which resulted in the killing of four and the wounding of hundreds who were celebrating the victory over Japan. Strikers demand free elections for a democratic government. Acting president Col. Juan PERON dismissed 24 high school teachers in reprisal for having signed the strike call. . . . About 2,000 BUENOS AIRES lawyers held an hour's demonstration outside the Federal Law Courts Building and demanded that the government hand over its powers to the Supreme Court to assure free elections. Police, armed with tear gas, arrived to break up the meeting—but were too late.

Dr. Juan NEGRIN urged formation of a strong Spanish Republican government representing all parties from left to right, labor organizations, and distinguished independents. In a letter to Provisional President Diego Martinez Barrio, Negrin said that only such a representative government could ensure stability within a restored Republic. The new government, according to the last Republican premier, must seek international recognition of the Republican regime "and its rapid re-establishment in Spain" . . . Vicente LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, president of the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) asked the 18 CTAL affiliated national labor bodies to apply pressure on their governments for an early break with the Franco regime.

Chiang Kai-shek claimed in his latest communication to Chinese Communists that 8th Route Army General CHU TEH "has frequently

failed thoroughly to execute military orders." It happens that the Kuomintang staff, since 1941, has never issued an order or ordered the Communist-led troops to advance against the Japanese. . . . The State Department was quick to accept the THAILAND government's easy retraction of its 1942 declaration of war on the Allies. That sanctions survival of the same reactionary government which conducted a campaign of terror against anti-Japanese Thai patriots.

Hans FRANK, former Nazi governor-general of Poland, will be tried before a Polish war crimes court in Cracow, a Polish Press Agency dispatch from Warsaw reported. Frank, who personally ordered the execution of thousands of Poles, is now in Allied hands. . . . The first group of POLISH slave laborers freed from German concentration camps has arrived in Poland. The liberated Poles, numbering more than 3,000, will soon be settled on farms or be given industrial employment. . . . The World Federation of Polish JEWS asked the Warsaw Government to take stern measures against reactionary elements who are inciting a new wave of pogroms against Jews returning from concentration camps in Germany. In a cable to the British ambassador, the Federation charged that maintenance of an army under the generalship of the arch anti-Semite, Wladyslaw Anders, encouraged massacres of Jews in Poland. . . . Sen. Guy M. GILLETTE, president of the American League for a Free Palestine, said that 2,000,000 Jews remain homeless and destitute throughout Europe. He urged the British Labor government to help them get Palestinian citizenship. An Anglo-American-Soviet commission, he suggested, should be formed speedily to repatriate all these Jews to Palestine.

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## 6 U.S. Scientists Pay Tribute to Soviet Progress

Six American scientists paid high tribute to the achievements of the Soviet Union last night at a reception in the Columbia University Men's Faculty Club. The six reported on the United Nations Congress of Scientists in Moscow which they had attended.

They were: Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Jacob Heiman, American-Soviet Medical Society; Dr. Irving Langmuir, General Electric Company; Dr. Arpad L. Nadai, Westinghouse Laboratory; Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, Iranian Institute; and Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory.

Over 300 scientists attended the gathering which was sponsored by the American-Soviet Science Society. Dr. Leslie C. Dunn, Columbia University, chairman of the society, presided.

The fact that the Congress was held in Moscow within a month after the end of the war against Germany was described by Dr. Irving Langmuir as proof that Soviet science is based on "a very long range view of the importance of science in a nation which expects a continuous improvement in the standard of living over a long period of years."

In contrast with the profit motive prevailing in the United States, the Soviet government has devised many "even stronger incentives," he said.

The Moscow meeting was described by Dr. Arpad L. Nadai as "the most pleasant impression ever had after returning from the international congress of scientists." He was particularly impressed with the work done by Soviet engineers and physicists on the theory of strength of materials, the solid state of materials and the theory of plastic flow of metals. He declared that many outstanding achievements are practically unknown in the United States and expressed the hope that the trip would lead to better exchange of information.

"Visiting American scientists could not help but notice wistfully that the Russian government values highly its artists, its poets, its musicians and its leading scientists," said Dr. Shapley. "This has not led to vanity but to a feeling of responsibility and of great seriousness," he declared.

In a message to the reception, Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Chief of the Division of Soil Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, described the surprise of some members of the delegation at the "emphasis given fundamental research and to the training of young scientists during the war."

"Frequently scientists need to use," declared Dr. Kellogg, "a large part of their best energies in selling their work, to get funds for research and to get results used. Apparently scientists in the Soviet Union need to waste little time with either problem."

## Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill Would Aid Employers to Cut Wages

(Continued from Page 7)

within a common interest, the Board can require the labor organizations involved to disregard union lines and designate a common representative for collective action on all matters of common interest.

Special mention should be made of the provision in this section for judicial review of certifications. This is little more than a club obligingly placed by the sponsors of this bill in the hands of employers to place representation controversies on a judicial, non-stop merry-go-round.

The crudeness of this attempt to enable employers to refuse to bargain is underlined by two circumstances: (1) although the bill purports to be modeled on the Rail-

# Jobs Slip Away--Where's Severance Pay?

The failure of management and government in war industries to agree to the very modest demand of severance pay is creating further hardship for laid-off war workers today.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has in the past period conducted a campaign in war production industries on the issue of severance pay. Warning that victory layoffs would find the great mass of workers with nothing to sustain them but belated and insufficient unemployment insurance benefits, the UE urged that all contracts guarantee severance pay. The amount demanded is little enough—a lump sum payment of four weeks' pay for three years' service—but the union in pushing

the demand emphasized that it would help "solve the economic problem of unemployment and maintain living standards during layoffs."

### FOR THEMSELVES

A UE statement points out that "many companies believe in severance pay—for themselves." Illustrating a kind of big time severance pay for industrialists, the UE says: "The Government has guaranteed companies their profits if they start to lose ground while they are reconverting from war to

peace. Well, workers ought to be guaranteed some form of wage relief if they start to lose ground—if they get laid off—during reconversion."

While the biggest companies, like General Electric and Westinghouse, have refused to grant severance pay, the UE has appealed to the War Labor Board on the issue and is expecting a hearing on it soon.

In 11 smaller companies, the UE has contracts with severance pay clauses, although for the most part they are extremely inadequate in their benefits and provide an average of only about one week's pay for three years' service.

## 7,000 Harrisburg Area Steel Workers Out

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 21.—More than 7,000 CIO steel workers formerly employed in war industries in the surrounding counties are out of work.

This was revealed in a statement by George Medrick, director of the United Steelworkers District 11 at Harrisburg. About 4,000 are expected to return to jobs in the same plants within a short time, Medrick announced, but others will remain idle or be forced to find work elsewhere.

## IWO Maps Drive In Pennsylvania

Mobilization of coal-miners, steel and aluminum workers and other key groups, to work for swift passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill (S. 1050), will be a principal objective of the membership campaign to be launched by the International Workers Order in Western Pennsylvania on Labor Day 1945.

A Builders Congress will be held in Pittsburgh on September 3rd as the official opening event of the drive to recruit 4,000 new members into the Order between September 3rd and December 15th.

One of the feature aspects of this IWO concentration campaign is the full-scale participation of the Order's most representative nationality societies in Western Pennsylvania. These include the Polonia Society, Slovak Workers Society, American Russian Fraternal Society, Carpatho-Russian American Mutual Aid Society, Serbian American Federation, Croatian benefit Fraternity of America, Garibaldi American Fraternal Society, Hungarian Brotherhood and General Lodges of the IWO.

Local leaders in charge of Western Pennsylvania drive activities are: Brothers Mike Hanusiak, Peter Pawlack, John Matelski, Harry Kujtowski, Steve Nyegre, Peter Balsan, Rudolph Martanovic, John Shimo, Gus Caporale, Steve Mirokovich, and Richard Lawry.

## Exiles to Sail For Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (UP).—Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes announced today that 53 Yugoslav refugees who had been housed at the Fort Ontario emergency refugee shelter, Oswego, N. Y., will sail for their homeland on the Gripsholm Aug. 28.

He said that all the refugees were returning voluntarily. They include at least three of Marshal Tito's Partisan fighters, Mrs. Vilma Market, 24; Sara Montiljo, 20, and David Kabiljo, 34.

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## Film Front

## Studios Get Tough in Trade Row With France

By David Platt

NOW that the war is over, Hollywood producers are demanding that the State Department do something to help them re-establish their prewar stranglehold on the European film market. They are worried because the Governments of the liberated nations are more anxious to build up their own film industries than make trade agreements that will again give Hollywood a virtual monopoly of playing time abroad.

France, for example, wants to limit American films to 60 a year, along with 60 Soviet films and 60 British films. This represents a reduction of 60 percent of the total number of Hollywood films (150) permitted under the French-American trade agreement of 1936. And a considerable increase in the number of Soviet and British films allowed in France before the war. The French feel that this will reduce the number of sub-standard Hollywood films and also give their own film industry a chance to develop and grow strong.

BUT Hollywood producers insist that France should be held strictly to the 1936 trade pact. They point out that France is dependent upon the United States for food, clothing and other essentials. They warn that any attempt to arbitrarily reduce American films to the trade status of Britain and the Soviet Union will endanger French-American relations.

This is using the big stick to get a better position on the world market. It's a sign that the war was just a bad dream to the merchants of film fun. As far as they're concerned the world has not changed during four years of hellish war. "Hollywood still thinks she is a glamor girl who has only to enter a room and all conversation will stop."

Hollywood producers can wield a big stick from here to doomsday but they will get nowhere until they face the fact that a large percentage of their product is totally unfitted for the European market today. That inescapable truth is at the bottom of the bitter trade row with France. It is simply that the vast majority of Hollywood films are unsuited and inadequate for peoples that have faced stern realities and have learned the true meaning of brotherhood.

Among other things, the war has taught the liberated countries that films can be as persuasive and as effective as bombs. Europe saw how the fascists used films to divide and terrify the occupied peoples. The new people's governments reject the light-minded attitude of most Hollywood producers toward this great visual art. They are determined to control the screen so that it will serve rather than stultify or enslave mankind.

INSTEAD of wearing out the carpets in the State Department, Hollywood producers should be investigating why U. S. Army, Soviet and British documentary films are attracting tremendous audiences in France today. Until there is evidence of a deeply-rooted change in the form and content of the general run of Hollywood films, our studios should consider themselves fortunate that a country like France agrees to limit them to as high as 60 features a year.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIS E. PATTERSON has sent the following letter to James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, Washington:

"It has come to my attention that the Alien Property Custodian Office is again considering the sale of confiscated Nazi film. I am amazed that the subject has been reopened, since I was definitely assured by your Economic Assistant that the sale was canceled. I do hope that the word I received on this matter falls into the classification of unfounded rumor, for I and many of my colleagues felt that the case was closed, and the word of your office would hold good. I am sure it will. If there are any developments in this regard, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you."

## Radio Station Owners Issue New Code for Broadcasters

WASHINGTON (FP).—The National Association of Broadcasters, composed of owners and operators of radio stations throughout the nation, has adopted a new standard of practice full of high purpose and full of graceful bows to democracy and freedom of expression. Whether the new code for broadcasters will operate any differently than the old one is something time and labor's efforts to get on the air will tell. On "Public Questions," the new code says, "Station licenses should provide time for the presentation of public questions. Such time should be allotted with due regard to the value and interest of the subject to the public."

Next, on "Treatment of Political and Public Question Broadcasts," it says, "Broadcasts designed for the presentation of political, economic, social or philosophical questions or the candidacy of any person for public office or a measure to be voted upon should be presented by straightforward statements appealing to intelligence and reason."

## TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

As to news broadcasts, the code says news "should be presented with fairness and accuracy, and the station licensee should be satisfied

## Book Club Selects Novel of Stalingrad

The Book-of-the-Month Club selection for November will be *Days and Nights* by Konstantine Simonov, a Russian novel about the siege of Stalingrad (Simon & Schuster).

## Prof. Bailey Fails to Depict Real Battle on 1919 League

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Those who saw the play *Harriet* will recall the final words of Mrs. Stowe, in the course of which she said: "Our danger is this, that when the conflict is finished, and the war-weariness has set in, we may be tempted to forget, to slip back into the old ways." That danger or fear of it or allegation of such fear has caused a considerable number of new books to be published on Woodrow Wilson, his times and his battle for the League of Nations.

The establishment of the United Nations Organization has been compared to the Wilsonian aim and much has been said about our

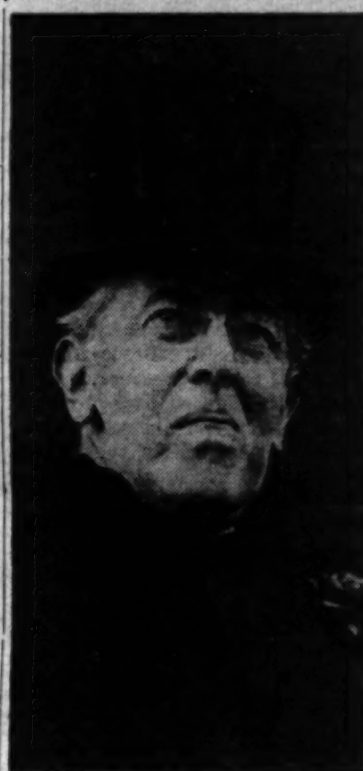
BETRAYAL, by Thomas A. Bailey, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1945; 416 pp., \$3.50.

American failure to act for such an organization 25 years ago. The Soviet Union has turned again to studying the period, too, and is now issuing a Russian edition of Colonel House's Papers.

That Professor Thomas Bailey of Stanford University would produce something on this subject was not unexpected as he has written previously on Woodrow Wilson and the *Lost Peace* and other essays in American history. The work which he now presents is surprisingly superficial. There is no evidence at any time of the mighty forces which were at work in America, their imperialist ambitions and the split which occurred in both imperialist-minded and progressive camps. An analysis of the giants of power and privilege which fought back and forth over the League and the Treaty of Versailles was to be looked for, but it's not there. The entire battle is presented largely as a struggle between two men who envied each the title of "intellectual in politics"—Woodrow Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge. Only once does the author give us some hint of where the most reactionary of the finance capitalists stood, when he lets us know that Henry Frick of the Steel Trust and Andrew Mellon were the chief financial angels of the fight against the League.

## OMITS USSR ROLE

One of the chief defects of the League, and one of the chief concerns ironically also of its foes, was



WOODROW WILSON

the hope of forming a police force against the newly-risen Soviet Union. This book omits the USSR altogether, an incredible and practically unforgivable shortcoming in a historian who is writing at a moment when understanding of the position of that country in relation to our own is of the greatest consequence.

We get the decided feeling that Professor Bailey relied entirely too much on beams and cartoons from the old issues of the *Literary Digest*, as valuable as these are when used in connection with other essentials such as proper interpretation.

Although his style is entertaining and leisurely he seems to have collected his information at times in

too much haste. For instance, in the anxiety to show how overwhelming was the backing of the League among the people in 1919, he reports the enthusiasm which marked the St. Louis meeting for Wilson. Perhaps the author was swayed by accounts in the local papers, which were on the whole staunchly for the League. I happened to be present at that meeting, however, was in a fine position that evening to observe the crowd, and will always remember the air of defeat and despair which hung about the auditorium. President Wilson, though earnest in his plea that night, felt it too and it was reflected in his utterance.

Our wish is, then, that Professor Bailey had joined to the interesting manner of his writing a more thorough and therefore more factual presentation of what the League was, what its defects actually were, and what forces battled over it. Then we would be aware much better than we can be from his pages, why the foundation of the United Nations Organization is a different matter from the effort to create the League. We would also appreciate more vividly the nose-biting and face-splitting which went into the imperialist hopes and hates of the men who fought and killed the Wilson creation.

## At Jefferson School

Russia at War and in Peace will be the theme of the film-showing at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., tonight, Wednesday.

This will be the last in the series on *The Soviet Union in Films* and will include *Tanya*, postponed from last Wednesday, and *The Battle of Russia*.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, popular columnist, and newly-elected member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will be the guest lecturer.

"A film that moves fast and packs a punch."  
—NEW MASSES

ARTKINO presents  
**MILITARY SECRET**  
FIRST SPY DRAMA OF GERMAN AGENTS IN RUSSIA  
PRODUCED IN THE U. S. S. R.

DOORS OPEN 8:45 A.M. DAILY  
AIR-CONDITIONED  
**STANLEY**  
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.

EXTRA: Soviet Nation Dances  
HELD OVER: Complete Moscow May Day Parade

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL  
30th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:15 A.M.  
Irene DUNNE  
Alexander KNOX • Charles COBURN  
"OVER 21"  
A Columbia Picture  
Spectacular Stage Presentation  
Picture at: 10:30, 1:15, 4:30, 7:15, 10:15  
Stage Show at: 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:24

in Person  
"The Bar of Cases" ALL-Girl Show  
—THE FINEST OUTING  
—DANCE—MUSIC—GAMES—  
—FREE—  
BROADWAY  
39 STEPS  
IRVING Place  
"The Outstanding Soviet War Film..."  
"The Rainbow"  
"39 STEPS"  
"THE RAINBOW"

BRANDT'S  
APOLLO 42 St. W. 42nd St. L.O. 5-3706  
Beginning Tom'w—One Week  
The New ARTKINO Hit  
**"WAIT FOR ME"**  
RUSSIAN FILM—ENGLISH TITLES  
"First rate, recommended."—PM  
"Warm, compassionate."—N.Y. Times  
— ALSO —  
Helen Hayes • Ronald Colman  
in Sinclair Lewis' Great Novel  
**"ARROWSMITH"**

3 Brings You 4  
Buy Bonds  
for Victory

DETROIT, MICH.  
★ First and Only Detroit Showing Until Aug. 28 ★  
Mighty Soviet Epic of the Defense of Sevastopol!  
**THE LAST HILL**  
SEE HOW THE HEROIC RED ARMY STOPPED THE NAZI MURDERERS AT SEVASTOPOL!  
THE BATTLE THAT TURNED THE TIDE IN THE CRIMEA!  
On An All-Soviet Program  
EXTRA  
Armistice With Finland • Songs from "Two Soldiers"  
**CINEMA Theatre** Columbia & Woodward  
DETROIT (Cedille 6211)

2nd YEAR  
"I WANNA GET MARRIED!"  
GERTRUDE NIESEN  
"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"  
Staged by HARRY DELMAR  
BROADHURST THEATRE, 44 St. Met. Wed. & Sat.  
AIR-CONDITIONED

6th Year!  
"A PERFECT COMEDY."  
N. Y. TIMES  
**LIFE WITH FATHER**  
with WALLIS CLARK  
LILY CAHILL  
EMPIRE THEATRE, 8'way and 40th St.  
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40  
AIR-CONDITIONED

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!  
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present  
SONO OSATO—NANCY WALKER in  
**ON THE TOWN**  
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY  
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN  
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS  
Cool Martin Beck Theat., 45th W. of 6th Av.  
CI 6-6363 Exs 8:40. Mats Wed. and Sat.

"Handsome Romantic Musical... Solid"  
... A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom. —BARNES, Herald Tribune.  
**MARINKA**  
Staged by HASSARD SHORT  
Jean Roberts Harry Blackwell Home Vincent  
Luba Malina  
AIR-COND. WINTER GARDEN, 8'way & 50th St.  
Evs. 8:30. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:30

"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—A classic."—Rascoe, World-Tele.  
MICHAEL TODD presents  
**UP IN CENTRAL PARK**  
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS  
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS  
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG  
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30  
BROADWAY THEATRE, 8'way & 38 St. Air-Cond.

# 'We Want Work,' Chicago Demands In Huge Rally

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The slogan, "We Want Work," chanted in unison, echoed through the Coliseum and Chicago's Loop last night as thousands of laid-off war plant workers took up the fight for the right to work.

Plant committeemen and shop leaders addressed the rally from the Dodge, Buick, Bendix, Studebaker, Amertorp and Foote Brothers war production plants, where layoffs have taken place.

The most impressive Negro participation ever witnessed at a Chicago labor demonstration highlighted the acute problem of insecurity faced by them.

Sixty-foot banners across the balconies read: Negro and White Unite for Jobs; Jobs for GI Joe and Joe Worker—Congressmen Act; \$25 for 26 Weeks; 20 Percent Increase in Pay.

Returned war veterans joined war workers, now casualties of the peace, in a huge demonstration for victory, peace and jobs, sponsored by the Chicago CIO Industrial Union Council.

Tens of thousands of shoppers and servicemen lined the main streets of the loop as thousands filed out of the Coliseum at the close of the meeting and joined in a colorful, impressive torchlight parade. Marching through two miles of the crowded downtown district, contingent after contingent of shop workers, carrying flaming torches and hundreds of banners, and led by a group of Purple Heart war veterans, some in uniform, chanted "We Want 60,000,000 Jobs," "Pay Lines, Not Bread Lines."

A highlight of the rally was the unanimous endorsement of a telegram introduced by Richard T. Frankenstein, international vice-president of the United Auto Workers and Mayoralty candidate in Detroit, demanding that President Truman immediately divert the

\$30,000,000,000 appropriated for war expenditures, but still unspent, to severance pay for discharged workers.

A resolution which brought cheers from the 7,000 workers in the hall, called for passage of the full employment bill, \$25 for 26 weeks' unemployment insurance, a 20 percent wage increase, guaranteed annual wage, support of the 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage bill and a permanent FEPC.

Another resolution, a copy of which was received by every worker in the hall, read: "Peace in the Pacific will remain insecure as long as China is disunited, backward and unable to defend herself. More than any other country, the United States has it within its power to help China establish a national unity so that the 400,000,000 Chinese will become vigilant watchmen over Japan but instead American representatives are permitting the Chinese Government to use lend-lease munitions to develop a civil war against those of its people who want to replace the ruling dictatorship with democracy."

Mayor Kelly was greeted with a mixture of boos and cheers when he entered the hall together with County Sheriff Michael Mulcahy, but he brought resounding cheers from the audience when he took the microphone and declared that the ten Democratic Congressmen from Illinois "will be in there voting for every one of those bills you want."

Boos greeted the announcement by Ernest Demalo, international vice-president of the CIO United Electrical Workers and chairman of the meeting, that Gov. Green had been invited to speak at the meeting but "didn't even answer our telegram."

Two Democratic Congressmen, William J. Link, Seventh District, and Edward E. Kelly, Third District, sat on the platform and were introduced to the meeting.

## 400 Phila. Bendix Workers Jam WLB Office; Claim Union Busting

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—CIO Bendix workers, 5,200 of whom had the gates shut in their faces last Friday morning kept up their rapid drive for jobs today.

A delegation of 400 jammed the war labor board office here and demanded in an orderly way a show cause hearing. The Bendix president before hurriedly summoned WLB officials that the corporation was violating seniority, in calling back a few hundred specialized workers, and also disregarding incentive payments agreements.

Francis White, international rep-

resentative of the CIO electrical workers told the WLB he thought the company intended to continue operation here but was first trying to break the union. Today's dramatic mass appeal to the WLB followed a mass march to the mayor last Saturday which induced him to wire Bendix to resume operation. The Bendix president wired from Detroit that government cancellation had forced the closure Thursday. The Bendix local intends to hit Washington with a motorcade and bring their case before the office of mobilization and reconversion and President Truman.

## DeGaulle Lands in Newfoundland

MONTREAL, Aug. 21 (UP).—Gen. Charles DeGaulle, enroute to Washington to confer with President Truman, landed at Gandar airport, Newfoundland, today and planned to spend the night there, officials at Dorval airport said today. He will resume his trip to Washington tomorrow morning.

## Commons Gets Plea for Atombomb Control

LONDON, Aug. 21 (UP).—Nine Laborites and one Independent moved in Commons today for an international body to control secrets of the atomic bomb soon after King George had told a parliamentary delegation that its invention made it more necessary than ever for the grand alliance of nations to endure and prosper.

## WPB Lifts Controls on Nylon Distribution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—The War Production Board tonight lifted controls on production and distribution of nylon and said it was considering action to permit the material to be made available immediately for women's stockings.

## McCarthy Named Assistant Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—President Truman today appointed 33-year-old Col. Frank McCarthy, Richmond, Va., to be Assistant Secretary of State succeeding Julius C. Holmes, who resigned Monday.

# Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, August 22, 1945

## Lend-Lease Ended; U. S. Set To Advance Goods on Credit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UP).—The United States today ended the multi-billion dollar lend-lease program, but left the way open for the Allies to buy such supplies now en route to them or already stockpiled in their countries.

The Allies were invited to apply to the Export-Import Bank for loans to finance such purchases. The loans would be on an interim basis and would be entirely separate from any long-range credit loans.

President Truman called a halt to lend-lease when he ordered Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley to cancel "all outstanding contracts for lend-lease" except where Allied governments are willing to make payments or where it is "in the interests of the United States to complete them."

It was indicated, however, that a settlement will be made on unused lend-lease goods now in the hands of the Allies as well as on capital equipment which still has some postwar value. Under the lend-lease act, the United States retains title to all lend-lease supplies and equipment.

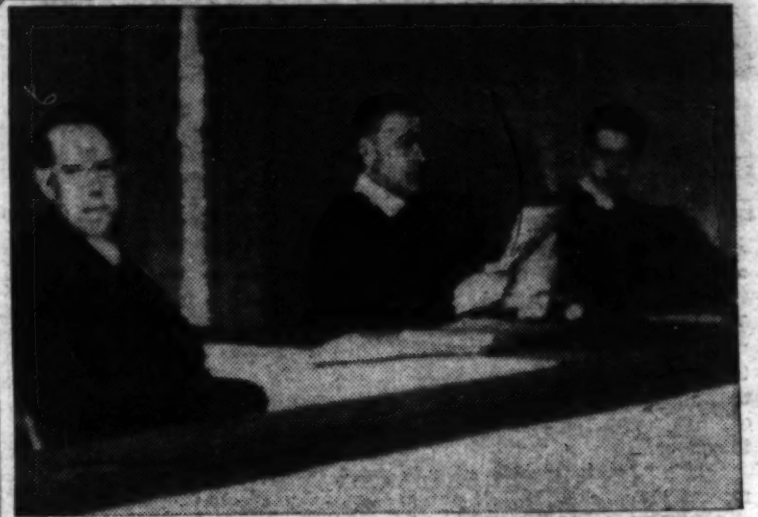
### LOANS AVAILABLE

Crowley told a news conference that the United States would be glad to entertain applications from the Allies for loans from the Export-Import Bank to finance purchases of supplies on hand.

He said France already has applied for a \$240,000,000 loan. Neither Britain nor China has applied, he said, but he will discuss the problem tomorrow with Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

"If we are going to be helpful to those countries in tiding them over from the end of lend-lease to the establishment of some permanent arrangement, we must act fast," Crowley said.

He emphasized that interim loans to enable the Allies to purchase lend-lease supplies are entirely distinct from long-range credit loans.



Norway's infamous collaborator, Maj. Vidkun Quisling listen nervously as an attorney reads the indictment at the opening of his treason trial in Oslo. He is charged with military and civil treason, 16 murders, and other crimes.

## Chiang's New Civil War Moves Bared; Yen-an Cites Threats

(Continued from Page 1)

be committed. This is something which can be forecast."

Another Yen-an broadcast said Chiang Kai-shek had appointed "notorious traitors" as pacification commanders in north China and cited this as "further proof of collaboration between Chungking and the puppet regimes."

The dispatch cited Li Psien-liang, a guerilla leader in Shantung province who was named mayor of Tsingtao, and Wu Hua-wen and Men Chih-chung who were named "peace preservation commanders" in Tsinan and Peiping. These men, Yen-an said, were "trusted quislings

of the Japanese."

"Li Hsien-liang was commander of the 'Imperial Collaboration Army' of the Tsingtao special area," the dispatch said. "After going over to the Japanese with his Kuomintang yeoman service for the Japantang troops, puppet Wu Hua-wen nese in Shantung as army commander of the puppet third front army. Men Chih-chung was in charge of the puppet pacification office in Peiping."

Other Communist reports said Communist-led troops had seized Yangchung, 60 miles east of Nanking, controlling the lower reaches of the Yangtze, and Wuhu, the "rice market of China."

## The Veteran Commander

### STRANGE LINE-UP, OR IS IT?

THE Japanese delegation has departed from Manila with Gen. MacArthur's instructions pertaining to the machinery of surrender. The conference started coolly, with handshakes being occasionally refused by some American officers. It ended in a mellow glow of "sincerity" on the part of the Japanese and of "confidence" on the part of the representatives of the victors. The change certainly cannot be ascribed to the fact that the Japanese convinced the American officers that they were noble and kindly enemies and that they did not murder and torture prisoners. Of course, not. But they probably convinced some of our officers that a Specter is stalking Asia and that rugged individualist and samurai, isolationist and interventionist, Chungking profiteer and Nanking puppet must unite to exorcise it.

Hence the incredible Tokyo appeal (after the delegation left Manila) for Allied (read: American) permission to keep troops under arms to "maintain order." This is one way of doing things.

Order against whom? The super-nationalist hotheads, the Black Dragons, the undisciplined officers who are used in Japan to assassinating cabinet ministers? Hardly. The example in Manchuria plainly shows that these specimens, when appropriately handled, behave rather meekly. Marshal Vassilievsky did not "negotiate," he did not even "discuss." He simply TOLD the Kwantung army chieftains (the most hot-headed of all Japanese hotheads, by the way) what to do. He sent a Soviet plane right in the midst of the Kwantung army in Harbin, ordering them to clear the air lanes for the plane, picked OUT and picked UP a certain general and whisked him to Khabarovsk to give him orders. After that the Kwantung army started surrendering without too much ado. This is another way of doing things.

Now, of course, there is a third way of doing

things. This third way is being used in the so-called British sphere in southeast Asia where the main idea seems to be to get back one's colonies. The result is that practically nothing is being done at all, with the Japanese behaving in an incredibly arrogant way.

But what might be called the fourth way of doing things is in evidence in the huge territory bounded by a circle with a radius of 500 miles, with its center in the heart of China, i.e., on Tungting Lake (just stick your compass into the lake and draw a 500-mile circle; you will rope off a territory of about three-quarters of a million square miles which is more or less Chiang's China).

Inside the circle madness lies. The feudal past is trying to spread into the progressive future. Chiang is trying to take over the exploitation of the Chinese where the Japanese left off. American forces under Gen. Wedemeyer, under the tutelage of Gen. Patrick Hurley (great shade of Mr. Hoover!) are lining up with Chiang. Japanese puppets are also lining up with Chiang. Strange line-up, or is it?

Civil war is very near the boiling point. Its bubbles are already apparent around the air-dromes of the north where Chiang's troops intend to land from American transport planes to fight the forces of the Chinese people.

Two large areas—one in the great loop of the Yellow River (around Yen-an in Shensi) and the other between the lower reaches of the Yellow River and the great lakes along the Yangtze (around, say, Sinyang in Honan) are in the hands of the People's Armies. In the north they link up with Marshal Malinovsky's troops. Their very strategic position makes the situation in China extremely explosive. Whether or not it comes to bigger and nationally less restricted blows, there is little doubt that fighting among Chinese puppets and Chinese patriots is either under way or soon will be.